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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/091,486	03/07/2002	Dean Moses	VIGN1690-3	9466

44654 7590 06/28/2006

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EXAMINER

DONAGHUE, LARRY D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 06/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Art Unit: 2154

1. Claims 1, 3-7, 11-22, 26-32, 34-38, 43, 46 and 59-88 are presented for examination.
2. Claims 1, 3-7, 11-22, 26-32, 34-38, 43, 46 and 59-88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Developing Applications with JRun, Allaire Corp., pp. I to xxvi, 1-13, 378-413, May 10, 2001, hereinafter the JRun Manual, in view of Douglas, G., Web Browser File Uploading to EAS Server, Sybase, pp. 1-5, January 15, 2001.

Regarding claim 1, the JRun Manual teaches the invention substantially as claimed by disclosing a method comprising:

Designating a component intended for export (p. 381 web application as component);

Storing assets of the component designated in an individual export file (p. 381 and 390 - either WAR file or JAR file as individual export file); Collecting the individual export file into a group export file (pp. 408-409 EAR as group export file); Extracting the individual export file from the group export file (p. 408 JRun explodes WAR files contained in EAR file and JRIJN deploys EJB JAR files);

Extracting the assets of the component from the individual export file to a plurality of locations on the system at the remote location (pp. 409 and 411); and the JRun Manual teaches a method further comprising collecting the assets of the designated component (pp. 381-383).

Wherein the assets include file assets and non-file assets configured to operate on the system (pp. 408-411 showing expansion of WAR files into directory structure as file assets and deploying the JAR files and application.xml file as non-file assets).

The JRun Manual teaches that a EAR file/group export file is deployed (p. 408) but does not explicitly teach a method wherein the export file is transferred to a system at a remote location and the extracted assets are stored on the system at the remote location.

Douglas on the other hand teaches a method wherein the export file is transferred to a system at a remote location and the extracted assets are stored on the system at the remote location (pp. 1-5 uploading file from client to server).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the JRun Manual's single system to transfer the export file from the client/development system to a remote system/server because it would allow development to occur on a system separate from the remote system/server, thus increasing the reliability of the JRun Manual's web application.

The cited reference did expressly teach privilege level for access for objects. Stanley et al. taught the use of access privileges and taught that it is used to prevent unauthorized access (para. [0130]) , it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the previously cited references with Stanley et al. for the reasons expressly set forth in para. [0130].

Regarding claim 3, the JRun Manual teaches a method further comprising querying a local system to identify the component designated for export (pp. 381-387).

Regarding claim 4, the JRun Manual teaches a method wherein the collecting the assets further comprises constructing the non-file assets as an XML fragment with a predetermined structure (pp. 409-410 application.xml file). Regarding claim 5, the JRun Manual teaches a method further comprising parsing the XML fragment (pp. 409-410 where parsing is implicit in the use of the XML file).

Regarding claim 6, the JRun Manual teaches a method further comprising instantiating the non-file assets (pp. 408-411).

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Regarding claim 7, the JRun Manual teaches a method wherein the non-file assets include servlets. As to the particular limitations at issue in claim 7, it is well known in the art that servlets perform these functions. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the servlets of the JRun Manual perform their ordinary functions in a web application.

Regarding claims 16-22 and 51-52, they are computer readable media claims corresponding to method claims 1-7. Since they do not teach or define above the information in the corresponding method claims, they are rejected under the same basis.

Regarding claims 23-25, they are computer readable media claims corresponding to method claims 8-10 and 49-50, respectively. Since they do not teach or define above the information in the corresponding method claims, they are rejected under the same basis.

Regarding claims 26-29, they are computer readable media claims corresponding to method claims 11-15, respectively. Since they do not teach or define.

above the information in the corresponding method claims, they are rejected under the same basis.

Regarding claims 30-32 and 34-38, they are apparatus claims corresponding to method claims 1,3-7. Since they do not teach or define above the information in the corresponding method claims, they are rejected under the same basis.

Regarding claims 43 and 46, they are apparatus claims directed to just the remote system of system claims 30-38, respectively. Since the remarks given above with respect to claims 30-32 and 34-38 apply equally to claims 43 and 46, they will not be repeated.

As to claims 59-88, as applicant has failed expressly define the claims over the art of record, they fail to teach or define above or beyond claims recited in the rejection above.

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-7, 11-22, 26-32, 34-38, 43, 46 and 59-88 are have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Stanley et al.	US 20020156756 A1
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Bacha	US 6950943 B1
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Kouznetsov	US 6931546 B1
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5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action.

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

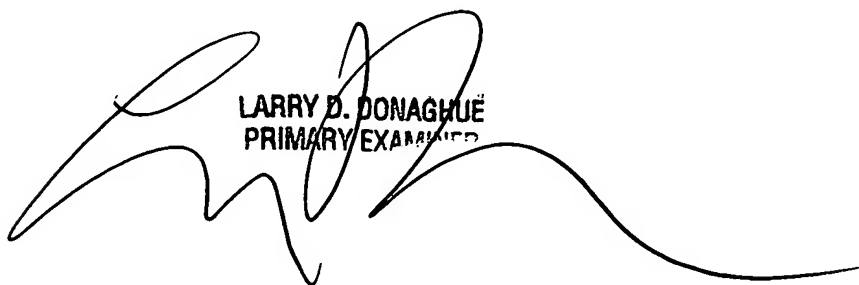
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CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Larry D. Donaghue whose telephone number is 571-272-3962. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 571-272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



LARRY D. DONAGHUE
PRIMARY EXAMINER